

gate cost (as determined under the provisions of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.)) of such instruments not to exceed \$1,500,000,000, but only to the extent that new budget authority to cover such costs is provided in subsequent appropriations Acts or authority is otherwise provided in subsequent appropriations Acts.

## (2) Credit subsidy

The Secretary shall provide a credit subsidy for any credit instrument issued under this subsection in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

## (3) Construction

The eligibility of a United States commercial provider of in-space transportation services or systems for a credit instrument under this subsection is in addition to any eligibility of such provider for a loan guarantee under other provisions of this section.

(Pub. L. 107-248, title IX, §903, Oct. 23, 2002, 116 Stat. 1574.)

### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, referred to in subsec. (g)(1), (2), is title V of Pub. L. 93-344, as added by Pub. L. 101-508, title XIII, §13201(a), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-609, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter III (§661 et seq.) of chapter 17A of Title 2, The Congress. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 621 of Title 2 and Tables.

### SHORT TITLE

For short title of this subchapter, as the “Commercial Reusable In-Space Transportation Act of 2002”, see section 901 of Pub. L. 107-248, set out as a note under section 14701 of this title.

## § 14753. Definitions

In this subchapter:

### (1) Secretary

The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Defense.

### (2) Commercial provider

The term “commercial provider” means any person or entity providing commercial reusable in-orbit space transportation services or systems, primary control of which is held by persons other than the Federal Government, a State or local government, or a foreign government.

### (3) In-space transportation services

The term “in-space transportation services” means operations and activities involved in the direct transportation or attempted transportation of a payload or object from one orbit to another by means of an in-space transportation vehicle.

### (4) In-space transportation system

The term “in-space transportation system” means the space and ground elements, including in-space transportation vehicles and support space systems, and ground administration and control facilities and associated equipment, necessary for the provision of in-space transportation services.

### (5) In-space transportation vehicle

The term “in-space transportation vehicle” means a vehicle designed—

(A) to be based and operated in space;

(B) to transport various payloads or objects from one orbit to another orbit; and

(C) to be reusable and refueled in space.

## (6) United States commercial provider

The term “United States commercial provider” means any commercial provider organized under the laws of the United States that is more than 50 percent owned by United States nationals.

(Pub. L. 107-248, title IX, §904, Oct. 23, 2002, 116 Stat. 1576.)

## CHAPTER 142—POISON CONTROL CENTER ENHANCEMENT AND AWARENESS

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## § 14801. Findings

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Each year more than 2,000,000 poisonings are reported to poison control centers throughout the United States. More than 90 percent of these poisonings happen in the home. Fifty-three percent of poisoning victims are children younger than 6 years of age.

(2) Poison control centers are a valuable national resource that provide life-saving and cost-effective public health services. For every dollar spent on poison control centers, \$7 in medical costs are saved. The average cost of a poisoning exposure call is \$32, while the average cost if other parts of the medical system are involved is \$932. Over the last 2 decades, the instability and lack of funding has resulted in a steady decline in the number of poison control centers in the United States. Within just the last year, 2 poison control centers have been forced to close because of funding problems. A third poison control center is scheduled to close in April 1999. Currently, there are 73 such centers.

(3) Stabilizing the funding structure and increasing accessibility to poison control centers will increase the number of United States residents who have access to a certified poison control center, and reduce the inappropriate use of emergency medical services and other more costly health care services.

(Pub. L. 106-174, §2, Feb. 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 18.)

### SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 106-174, §1, Feb. 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 18, provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as

the ‘Poison Control Center Enhancement and Awareness Act’.”

#### **§ 14802. Definition**

In this chapter, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(Pub. L. 106–174, § 3, Feb. 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 18.)

#### **§ 14803. Establishment of a national toll-free number**

##### **(a) In general**

The Secretary shall provide coordination and assistance to regional poison control centers for the establishment of a nationwide toll-free phone number to be used to access such centers.

##### **(b) Rule of construction**

Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the establishment or continued operation of any privately funded nationwide toll-free phone number used to provide advice and other assistance for poisonings or accidental exposures.

##### **(c) Authorization of appropriations**

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2000 through 2004. Funds appropriated under this subsection shall not be used to fund any toll-free phone number described in subsection (b) of this section.

(Pub. L. 106–174, § 4, Feb. 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 18.)

#### **SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS**

This section is referred to in section 14804 of this title.

#### **§ 14804. Establishment of nationwide media campaign**

##### **(a) In general**

The Secretary shall establish a national media campaign to educate the public and health care providers about poison prevention and the availability of poison control resources in local communities and to conduct advertising campaigns concerning the nationwide toll-free number established under section 14803 of this title.

##### **(b) Contract with entity**

The Secretary may carry out subsection (a) of this section by entering into contracts with 1 or more nationally recognized media firms for the development and distribution of monthly television, radio, and newspaper public service announcements.

##### **(c) Authorization of appropriations**

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$600,000 for each of the fiscal years 2000 through 2004.

(Pub. L. 106–174, § 5, Feb. 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 19.)

#### **§ 14805. Establishment of a grant program**

##### **(a) Regional poison control centers**

The Secretary shall award grants to certified regional poison control centers for the purposes of achieving the financial stability of such centers, and for preventing and providing treatment recommendations for poisonings.

##### **(b) Other improvements**

The Secretary shall also use amounts received under this section to—

- (1) develop standard education programs;
- (2) develop standard patient management protocols for commonly encountered toxic exposures;
- (3) improve and expand the poison control data collection systems;
- (4) improve national toxic exposure surveillance; and
- (5) expand the physician/medical toxicologist supervision of poison control centers.

##### **(c) Certification**

Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the Secretary may make a grant to a center under subsection (a) of this section only if—

- (1) the center has been certified by a professional organization in the field of poison control, and the Secretary has approved the organization as having in effect standards for certification that reasonably provide for the protection of the public health with respect to poisoning; or
- (2) the center has been certified by a State government, and the Secretary has approved the State government as having in effect standards for certification that reasonably provide for the protection of the public health with respect to poisoning.

##### **(d) Waiver of certification requirements**

###### **(1) In general**

The Secretary may grant a waiver of the certification requirement of subsection (c) of this section with respect to a noncertified poison control center or a newly established center that applies for a grant under this section if such center can reasonably demonstrate that the center will obtain such a certification within a reasonable period of time as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

###### **(2) Renewal**

The Secretary may only renew a waiver under paragraph (1) for a period of 3 years.

##### **(e) Supplement not supplant**

Amounts made available to a poison control center under this section shall be used to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State, or local funds provided for such center.

##### **(f) Maintenance of effort**

A poison control center, in utilizing the proceeds of a grant under this section, shall maintain the expenditures of the center for activities of the center at a level that is not less than the level of such expenditures maintained by the center for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the grant is received.

##### **(g) Matching requirement**

The Secretary may impose a matching requirement with respect to amounts provided under a grant under this section if the Secretary determines appropriate.

##### **(h) Authorization of appropriations**

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2000 through 2004.

(Pub. L. 106-174, § 6, Feb. 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 19.)

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**CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS**

This chapter is referred to in title 8 section 1154.

**§ 14901. Findings and purposes****(a) Findings**

Congress recognizes—

(1) the international character of the Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (done at The Hague on May 29, 1993); and

(2) the need for uniform interpretation and implementation of the Convention in the United States and abroad,

and therefore finds that enactment of a Federal law governing adoptions and prospective adoptions subject to the Convention involving United States residents is essential.

**(b) Purposes**

The purposes of this chapter are—

(1) to provide for implementation by the United States of the Convention;

(2) to protect the rights of, and prevent abuses against, children, birth families, and adoptive parents involved in adoptions (or prospective adoptions) subject to the Convention, and to ensure that such adoptions are in the children's best interests; and

(3) to improve the ability of the Federal Government to assist United States citizens seeking to adopt children from abroad and residents of other countries party to the Convention seeking to adopt children from the United States.

(Pub. L. 106-279, § 2, Oct. 6, 2000, 114 Stat. 825.)

**REFERENCES IN TEXT**

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (b), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 106-279, Oct. 6, 2000, 114 Stat. 825, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out below and Tables.